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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/783,200	MORITANI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kuen S. Lu	2167	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 February 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/19/04.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Action is responsive to Applicant's Application filed February 19, 2004. Claims 1-22 are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statements submitted February 19, 2004 were filed before the mailing date of the first office action. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements are considered and corresponding PTO-1449 are signed as attached.

Priority

3. Applicant's claim for obtaining the benefit of priority based on priority papers filed in parent Application No. JAPAN 2003-202642, dated July 28, 2003 under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or (f), a claim for such foreign priority is considered compliant with the requirement of 37 CFR 1.55(a)(2) and accepted.

Drawings

4. The drawings filed February 19, 2004 are in compliance with 37 CFR 1.84 and accepted.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 14 is objected to because of the following informalities:

As per claim 14, claim13 in the phrase " ... according to claim13, ..." seems to be typographical error of "claim 13".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6.1. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamauchi et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2003/0154390, hereafter "Yamauchi") in view of Tayebi et al. (U.S. Patent Application 2003/0163724, hereafter "Tayebi").

As per claim 1, Yamauchi teaches "A content information management apparatus" (See Fig. 3 and Page 6, [0087] where a content distribution system is described) comprising:

"a collection processing unit which collects content information items indicating attributes of contents stored in different specific forms in storage devices connected to networks" (See Fig. 3 and Pages 4-6 wherein [0066] shows content storing section stores content and wherein [0071] content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

Yamauchi does not explicitly teach that the storage devices connected to networks "using different protocols".

However, Tayebi teaches storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols (See Page 9, [0122]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Tayebi with Yamauchi reference by storing content on storage devices based on network protocols because both references are directed to content distribution where Yamauchi utilizes different networks for user, content distribution and content management wherein network types are different and device must store pre-determined content while Tayebi teaches devices connected to network in accordance with network protocols for effectively distribution of content on a secure, reliable and trustworthy network link, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Yamauchi's system to increase transmission capability on a more secure, reliable and trustworthy network link (See BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION of the references).

The combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references further teaches the following:

"a conversion processing unit which converts each of the content information items collected by the collection processing unit into content information of a standardized form" (See Yamauchi: Page 5, [0068] where content is converted from one format to another for storage); and

"a display which displays the content information" (See Yamauchi: Pages 6-7, [0089] where monitors in the content receiving section monitor content being received).

As per claim 21, Yamauchi teaches "A content information management apparatus" (See Fig. 3 and Page 6, [0087] where a content distribution system is described) comprising:

"collection processing means for collecting content information items indicating attributes of contents stored in different specific forms in storage devices connected to networks" (See Fig. 3 and Pages 4-6 wherein [0066] shows content storing section stores content and wherein [0071] content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

Yamauchi does not explicitly teach that the storage devices connected to networks "using different protocols".

However, Tayebi teaches storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols (See Page 9, [0122]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Tayebi with Yamauchi reference by storing content on storage devices based on network protocols because both references are directed to content distribution where Yamauchi utilizes different networks for user, content distribution and content management wherein network types are different and device must store pre-determined content while Tayebi teaches

devices connected to network in accordance with network protocols for effectively distribution of content on a secure, reliable and trustworthy network link, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Yamauchi's system to increase transmission capability on a more secure, reliable and trustworthy network link (See BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION of the references).

The combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references further teaches the following:

"conversion processing means for converting each of the content information items collected by the collection processing means into content information of a standardized form" (See Yamauchi: Page 5, [0068] where content is converted from one format to another for storage); and

"means for displays the content information" (See Yamauchi: Pages 6-7, [0089] where monitors in the content receiving section monitor content being received).

As per claim 22, Yamauchi teaches "A content information management apparatus" (See Fig. 3 and Page 6, [0087] where a content distribution system is described) comprising:

"a data processing unit operative under program control for:

(1) collecting content information items indicating attributes of contents stored in different specific forms in storage devices connected to networks" (See Fig. 3 and Pages 4-6 wherein [0066] shows content storing section stores content and wherein

[0071] content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

Yamauchi does not explicitly teach that the storage devices connected to networks "using different protocols".

However, Tayebi teaches storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols (See Page 9, [0122]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Tayebi with Yamauchi reference by storing content on storage devices based on network protocols because both references are directed to content distribution where Yamauchi utilizes different networks for user, content distribution and content management wherein network types are different and device must store pre-determined content while Tayebi teaches devices connected to network in accordance with network protocols for effectively distribution of content on a secure, reliable and trustworthy network link, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Yamauchi's system to increase transmission capability on a more secure, reliable and trustworthy network link (See BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION of the references).

The combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references further teaches the following:

"(2) converting each of the content information items collected by the collection processing unit into content information of a standardized form" (See Yamauchi: Page 5, [0068] where content is converted from one format to another for storage); and

“a display coupled to said data processing unit for displaying the content information”
(See Yamauchi: Pages 6-7, [0089] where monitors in the content receiving section monitor content being received).

As per claim 5, Yamauchi teaches “A content information management method” (See Fig. 3 and Page 6, [0084] where a method for content recording, distribution and storage is described) comprising:

“collecting a content information item indicating an attribute of content stored in a first form in a first storage device connected to a network” and “a content information item indicating an attribute of content stored in a second form in a second storage device connected to a network” (See Fig. 3 and Pages 4-6 wherein [0066] shows content storing section stores content and wherein [0071] content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

Yamauchi does not explicitly teach that content stored in first storage device “using a first protocol” and content item stored in second form “indicating an attribute of second protocol”.

However, Tayebi teaches storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols (See Page 9, [0122]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant’s invention was made to combine the teaching of Tayebi with Yamauchi reference by storing content on storage devices based on network protocols because

both references are directed to content distribution where Yamauchi utilizes different networks for user, content distribution and content management wherein network types are different and device must store pre-determined content while Tayebi teaches devices connected to network in accordance with network protocols for effectively distribution of content on a secure, reliable and trustworthy network link, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Yamauchi's system to increase transmission capability on a more secure, reliable and trustworthy network link (See BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION of the references).

The combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references further teaches the teaches the following:

"displaying each of the collected content information items in a standardized form" (See Yamauchi: Pages 6-7, [0089] where monitors in the content receiving section monitor content being received).

As per claim 9, Yamauchi teaches "A content information management apparatus in which a plurality of devices" which are "connected via networks" (See Fig. 3 and Pages 4-6 wherein [0066] shows content storing section stores content and wherein [0071] content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored),

Yamauchi does not explicitly teach that the storage devices connected to networks "using different protocols".

However, Tayebi teaches storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols (See Page 9, [0122]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Tayebi with Yamauchi reference by storing content on storage devices based on network protocols because both references are directed to content distribution where Yamauchi utilizes different networks for user, content distribution and content management wherein network types are different and device must store pre-determined content while Tayebi teaches devices connected to network in accordance with network protocols for effectively distribution of content on a secure, reliable and trustworthy network link, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Yamauchi's system to increase transmission capability on a more secure, reliable and trustworthy network link (See BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION of the references).

The combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references further teaches the following:

"an inquiry receiving unit which receives from an arbitrary one of the plurality of devices an inquiry relating to content information held in another one of the plurality of devices and returns a result of the inquiry" (See Tayebi: Page 11, [0162] where user interface is available for user to inquire content types and other attributes, and Yamauchi: Pages 6-7, [0089] where user monitors content being received by the content receiving section from content distribution device); and

“an inquiry processing unit which acquires content information items held in the plurality of devices based on inquiry protocols of the respective devices” (See Tayebi: Page 11, [0162] and Page 9, [0122] where user interface is available for user to inquire content types and other attributes and content stored in storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols, and Yamauchi: Pages 6-7, [0089] where user monitors content being received by the content receiving section from content distribution device), “converts the content information items into a standardized form and holds the converted content information, retrieves the converted content information according to the inquiry received by the inquiry receiving unit and returns a result which satisfies a condition to the inquiry receiving unit as an inquiry response” (See Yamauchi: Page 5, [0068] where content is converted from one format to another for storage, and Tayebi: Page 11, [0162], Page 9, [0122] and Page 11, [0146] where user interface is available for user to inquire content types and other attributes and received content as requested).

As per claim 15, Yamauchi teaches “A content information management method applied to a content information management apparatus in which a plurality of devices” are “connected via networks” (See Fig. 3 and Pages 4-6 wherein [0066] shows content storing section stores content and wherein [0071] content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

Yamauchi does not explicitly teach that the storage devices connected to networks "using different protocols".

However, Tayebi teaches storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols (See Page 9, [0122]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Tayebi with Yamauchi reference by storing content on storage devices based on network protocols because both references are directed to content distribution where Yamauchi utilizes different networks for user, content distribution and content management wherein network types are different and device must store pre-determined content while Tayebi teaches devices connected to network in accordance with network protocols for effectively distribution of content on a secure, reliable and trustworthy network link, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Yamauchi's system to increase transmission capability on a more secure, reliable and trustworthy network link (See BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION of the references).

The combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references further teaches the following:

"receiving from an arbitrary one of the plurality of devices an inquiry relating to content information held in another one of the plurality of devices" (See Tayebi: Page 11, [0162] where user interface is available for user to inquire content types and other attributes, and Yamauchi: Pages 6-7, [0089] where user monitors content being received by the content receiving section from content distribution device);

“acquiring content information items held in the plurality of devices based on inquiry protocols of the respective devices, converting the content information items into a standardized form, storing the converted content information, retrieving the converted content information according to the received inquiry” (See Tayebi: Page 11, [0162] and Page 9, [0122] where user interface is available for user to inquire content types and other attributes and content stored in storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols, and Yamauchi: Pages 5-7, [0068] and [0089] where user monitors content being received by the content receiving section from content distribution device and content is converted from one format to another for storage);

“acquiring a result among the converted content information” (See Tayebi: Page 11, [0162], Page 9, [0122] and Page 11, [0146] where user interface is available for user to inquire content types and other attributes and received content as requested); and “transmitting the acquired result to the arbitrary one of the plurality of devices” (See Yamauchi: Page 1, [0017] where content is transmitted and received between terminal device that has made the request).

As per claim 13, Yamauchi teaches “A content information management apparatus in which a first device and at least one second device which holds content information being not accessible from the first device are connected via networks” (See Abstract and Fig. 1 where the content stored in the network-connected first terminal device is transmitted and received by the network-connected second terminal device shows the

content stored in the first terminal device is not accessible to the second terminal device without transmitting and receiving steps), comprising:

“a communicating unit capable of performing communication with the first device and the at least one second device, an inquiry receiving unit which receives an inquiry relating to content information of the at least one second device from the first device via the communicating unit and returns a result of the inquiry” (See Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network); and

“at least one inquiry processing unit which is provided for the at least one second device and processes the inquiry received by the inquiry receiving unit, wherein the inquiry receiving unit selects one of the at least one inquiry processing unit according to the inquiry, leaves an inquiry process up to the selected inquiry processing unit, waits for a processing result of the selected inquiry processing unit, receives the processing result and notifies the first device of the processing result as an inquiry result via the communicating unit” (See Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network), and “the selected inquiry processing unit includes: (1) a detection processing unit which detects the second device on a network” “... “when the inquiry is received” (See Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the

address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network).

Yamauchi does not explicitly teach that the detection processing unit is "capable of being inquired by use of an inquiry protocol of the second device in advance", although Yamauchi teaches a management section identifying the address of terminal device having the content being requested at Pages 5-6, [0075].

However, Tayebi teaches storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols (See Page 9, [0122]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Tayebi with Yamauchi reference by storing content on storage devices based on network protocols because both references are directed to content distribution where Yamauchi utilizes different networks for user, content distribution and content management wherein network types are different and device must store pre-determined content while Tayebi teaches devices connected to network in accordance with network protocols for effectively distribution of content on a secure, reliable and trustworthy network link, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Yamauchi's system to increase transmission capability on a more secure, reliable and trustworthy network link (See BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION of the references).

The combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references further teaches the following:

"(2) a searching unit which:

(a) acquires content information held in the second device detected by the detection processing unit based on the inquiry protocol of the second device" (See Yamauchi: Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network, and Tayebi: Page 9, [0122] where storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols),

"(b) converts the content information into a standardized form and" (See Yamauchi: Page 5, [0068] where content is converted from one format to another for storage),

"(c) holds the converted content information" (See Yamauchi: Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network while the device having content stored holds the content), and

(3) the selected inquiry processing unit retrieves the converted content information acquired by and held in the searching unit according to the inquiry and a property of the second device and returns a result which satisfies a condition to the inquiry receiving unit as an inquiry response" (See Yamauchi: Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network while the device having content stored holds the content).

As per claim 19, Yamauchi teaches “A content information management method applied to a content information management apparatus in which a first device and at least one second device which holds content information being not accessible from the first device are connected via networks” (See Abstract and Fig. 1 where the content stored in the network-connected first terminal device is transmitted and received by the network-connected second terminal device shows the content stored in the first terminal device is not accessible to the second terminal device without transmitting and receiving steps), comprising:

“receiving an inquiry relating to content information of the at least one second device from the first device via a communication medium” (See Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network), and

“detecting the at least one second device on a network” ... “when the inquiry is received” (See Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network).

Yamauchi does not explicitly teach that the detection processing unit is “capable of being inquired by use of an inquiry protocol of the second device in advance or when an inquiry is received”, although Yamauchi teaches a management section identifying the address of terminal device having the content being requested at Pages 5-6, [0075].

However, Tayebi teaches storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols (See Page 9, [0122]).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to combine the teaching of Tayebi with Yamauchi reference by storing content on storage devices based on network protocols because both references are directed to content distribution where Yamauchi utilizes different networks for user, content distribution and content management wherein network types are different and device must store pre-determined content while Tayebi teaches devices connected to network in accordance with network protocols for effectively distribution of content on a secure, reliable and trustworthy network link, and the combined teaching of the references would have enabled Yamauchi's system to increase transmission capability on a more secure, reliable and trustworthy network link (See BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION of the references).

The combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references further teaches the following:

"acquiring content information held in the detected at least one second device based on the inquiry protocol of the at least one second device" (See Yamauchi: Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network and Tayebi: Page 9, [0122] where storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols),

“converting the acquired content information into a standardized form content information and storing the same” (See Yamauchi: Page 5, [0068] where content is converted from one format to another for storage), and retrieving the stored standardized content information according to the inquiry and a property of the second device and returning a result which satisfies a condition to the first device as an inquiry response” (See Yamauchi: Pages 5-6, [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network while the device having content stored holds the content).

As per claim 2, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “the conversion processing unit includes a plurality of conversion processors which are provided according to types of the networks to be connected” (See Yamauchi: Page 5, [0068] and Page 7, [0101] where computer system includes processing machines and processing systems, and content is converted from one format to another for storage, and Tayebi: Page 9, [0122] where storage devices connected together in accordance with known network protocols).

As per claim 3, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “collection processing unit comprises a plurality of collection processors which collect said content information items from the storage devices connected to

corresponding ones of the networks" (See Yamauchi: Page 5, [0068] and Page 7, [0101] where computer system includes processing machines and processing systems and at Fig. 3 and Pages 4-6 wherein [0066] shows content storing section stores content and wherein [0071] content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

As per claim 4, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches "an information creating unit which creates information by unifying content information items of each standardized form output from each of the plurality of collection processors" (See Yamauchi: Page 5, [0068] and Page 7, [0101] where computer system includes processing machines and processing systems and at Fig. 3 and Pages 4-6 where [0066] shows content storing section stores content and at Page 8, [0103] where content is bit-separated into sub-contents and stored to different terminal devices and recovered as original at a storage section).

As per claim 6, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches "creating a play list based on the collected content information items and displaying the play list" (See Tayebi: Pages 4-5, [0049] and [0070] where content distribution system offering, displaying and distributing content that provides adequate and relevant exposure to the published content).

As per claim 7, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “sequentially reproducing and outputting individual content indicated on the display of the play list from a corresponding one of the storage devices” (See Yamauchi: [0095] where content is sequentially stored based on reproduction timing and sequentially retrieved from terminal devices for reproduction, and Tayebi: Pages 4-5, [0049] and [0070] where content distribution system offering, displaying and distributing content that provides adequate and relevant exposure to the published content).

As per claim 8, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “converting control information from a certain device into control information which is capable of being dealt with in the standardized form, and performing a process corresponding to the converted control information” (See Yamauchi: [0095] Fig. 3 and Pages 4-6, [0066] and [0071] where management section transmitting and receiving content for sequentially storage based on reproduction timing and sequentially retrieval from terminal devices for reproduction, and, content storing section where content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

As per claim 10, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “the inquiry processing unit acquires an inquiry result by making an inquiry by use of an inquiry protocol of a targeted device via a network” (See Yamauchi: Pages 5-6, [0071] and [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by

sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network and content storing section where content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

As per claim 11, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “the inquiry processing unit creates a reproduction list of contents held in each device in a standardized form based on the converted content information and returns the reproduction list as an inquiry response to the inquiry receiving unit when receives from one of the plurality of devices a display request for a reproduction list of contents held in another ones of the plurality of devices” (See Yamauchi: [0095] the content recording management system wherein content is sequentially stored based on reproduction timing and sequentially retrieved from terminal devices for reproduction, and Tayebi: Pages 4-5, [0049] and [0070] where content distribution system offering, displaying and distributing content that provides adequate and relevant exposure to the published content).

As per claim 12, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “a reproducing unit which is capable of sequentially acquiring contents described in the reproduction list from the corresponding devices and output the acquired contents to the arbitrary one of the plurality of devices” (See Yamauchi: [0095]

the content recording management system wherein content is sequentially stored based on reproduction timing and sequentially retrieved from terminal devices for reproduction, and Tayebi: Pages 4-5, [0049] and [0070] where content distribution system offering, displaying and distributing content that provides adequate and relevant exposure to the published content).

As per claim 14, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “the inquiry processing unit acquires an inquiry result by making an inquiry with respect to the second device detected by the device detection processing unit based on the inquiry protocol of the second device” (See Yamauchi: Pages 5-6, [0071] and [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network and content storing section where content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

As per claim 16, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “acquiring the result includes acquiring an inquiry result by making an inquiry by use of an inquiry protocol of a targeted device via a network” (See Yamauchi: Pages 5-6, [0071] and [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network and content storing

section where content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

As per claim 17, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches "acquiring said result includes creating a reproduction list of contents held in each device in a standardized form based on the converted content information and returning the reproduction list as an inquiry response to the arbitrary one of the plurality of devices, when said arbitrary one of the plurality of devices issues a display request for a reproduction list of contents held in another ones of the plurality of devices" (See Yamauchi: [0095] the content recording management system wherein content is sequentially stored based on reproduction timing and sequentially retrieved from terminal devices for reproduction, and Tayebi: Pages 4-5, [0049] and [0070] where content distribution system offering, displaying and distributing content that provides adequate and relevant exposure to the published content).

As per claim 18, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches "sequentially acquiring contents described in the reproduction list from the corresponding devices and output the acquired contents to the arbitrary one of the plurality of devices" (See Yamauchi: [0095] the content recording management system wherein content is sequentially stored based on reproduction timing and sequentially retrieved from terminal devices for reproduction, and Tayebi: Pages 4-5, [0049] and

[0070] where content distribution system offering, displaying and distributing content that provides adequate and relevant exposure to the published content).

As per claim 20, the combined teaching of the Tayebi and Yamauchi references teaches “acquiring an inquiry result by making an inquiry with respect to the detected at least one second device based on the inquiry protocol of the at least one second device” (See Yamauchi: Pages 5-6, [0071] and [0075] where a management section responds to request for content by sending the address of the terminal device which has the content stored to the requesting device for further retrieving the content via network and content storing section where content recording management section identifies content types and transmits content to the network-connected terminal devices where the content should be stored).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record

- A. U.S. Patent Application 2003/0154390
- B. U.S. Patent Application 2003/0163724

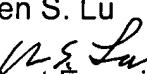
The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- C. U.S. Patent Application 2002/0083201
- D. U.S. Patent No. 7,047,285
- E. U.S. Patent Application 2003/0097399
- F. U.S. Patent No. 6,182,084

Contact Information

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kuen S Lu whose telephone number is (571) 272-4114. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00 am-5:00 pm). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone pre unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, John Cottingham can be reached on (571) 272-7079. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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